

WOMEN BAFLED BY THE TEACHER PROBLEM

Civic Service Workers Agree Only That Miss Strachan Could Have Married.

HER VIEWS COMBATED

Mrs. Edgell Defended and Assertion That Wifehood Lessens School Efficiency Is Hotly Denied.

That married woman teacher problem took several steps toward the jungle of befuddlement yesterday.

The Committee on the Civic Service of Women—the one formed by Mrs. Herman Fremery, nee Henrietta Rodman—met at the home of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, No. 6 East 66th street. There were speeches by Dr. Ira Wile, of the Board of Education; Miss Grace Strachan, Mrs. Jessica Finch Cosgrove, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Huthins Haggood and a dozen others.

There was a free-for-all discussion, in which everybody talked at once, and everybody went away more firmly convinced than ever that Mrs. Katherine Edgell ought (ought not) to have been granted that leave of absence she asked for, and that marriage injures (enriches and improves) the work of a woman teacher.

The one uncontradicted statement of the whole afternoon was the one made by Miss Strachan, that she might have been married if she had wanted to.

Prefers Unmarried Woman Teachers.

"My sense of duty to my employer, the City of New York, would not let me," she explained. "A woman is not so good a teacher when she is married. It is simply a question of divided duty; she is not so intensely given to her work; she is not so ambitious to get on; she is not so good a teacher."

Undeterred by the indignant denials that went popping off all over the room, and calmly ignoring Mrs. Laidlaw's piercing demand, "Do you think a woman's mentally inferior because she's married?" Miss Strachan continued making herself unpopular.

"I would have voted against giving Mrs. Edgell leave of absence had I been on the Board of Education. If Mrs. Edgell wanted children, why should she have them at the expense of the city's payroll? That payroll comes out of the taxes, and the taxes are paid by the people—the poor of the East Side help pay them. Why should they support Mrs. Edgell and her child?"

"She expressly said without pay when she asked for leave," shrieked the Edgellites in chorus.

"Getting Pay Anyhow."

"Well," said Miss Strachan, "classes are neglected in the hands of substitutes, and that comes out of the city. Anyhow, Mrs. Edgell is getting pay for her Saturdays and Sundays."

"She isn't! She isn't!" chorused the Edgellites.

"She ought to—she's entitled to it," said Miss Strachan. "But the point in this matter is that pupils don't do so well under substitutes, and the Board of Education has got to think of the seven thousand children in the schools."

"I am thinking, too, of the home. The home is the most important thing in the government, and you can't have the best home with the wife and mother away at work."

"You can't have any right sort of a home if the wife doesn't work. In a good many cases," cried Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale. "The husband simply doesn't earn enough. I object to the decision in Mrs. Edgell's case. I object to the attitude of the Board of Education toward married teachers, because it doesn't knock at teachers alone; it knocks at all wage-earning women."

She Might Have Waited.

"I married a young lawyer, and two years out of Harvard Law School. I suppose we might have waited, but we married as soon as we fell in love. I care too much for my baby to want her to sleep in a room opening on a shaft, in a Harlem flat with a kitchenette, yet that is all that is possible in most instances when a young couple marry, as we did, as soon as they fall in love—unless the wife works."

"Why should I not work and help to buy my child the comforts I want for her? The state has no right to say to a woman: 'Thou shalt not work'—unless the state gives her the equivalent of her work in money."

Moreover, I am stronger, better able, and better equipped to do my outside work than before I became a wife and mother. And I think it is so with most women."

Dr. Mary Holton vehemently accused

WOMAN'S TONGUE BALKS COURT

Her Chatter May Join the Brook and Go On Forever Before Magistrate Murphy, of Vast Learning, Would Undertake to Stop It.

Magistrate Murphy was asked to stop a woman from talking in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon, but he said that the contract was too big for him.

The request was made when Morris J. Klein, of No. 548 Union avenue, The Bronx, asked the magistrate to give him a summons for a woman neighbor, whose name he did not know, but whose windows are close to the windows of his apartment.

Klein declared that the woman was in the habit of calling across the yard to his mother and using language which disturbed the neighborhood. He also said that the woman was a public nuisance.

The Board of Education of "race murder."

"They are always talking nowadays of race suicide," she cried. "They accuse professional women of race suicide. I say the Board of Education is committing race murder. In trying to keep the ten thousand splendid women teachers from making this! We'll stand together and fight for our rights."

Mrs. Finch declared, in answer to Miss Strachan's statement about the greater excellence of unmarried teachers, that in the private school of which she is the head she finds married women teachers the best, and prefers a married woman to a spinster, other things being equal.

This provoked from Mrs. Hale some sarcastic remarks about the value of expert testimony.

"Two experts here," she said, "and they're at opposite ends of the pole."

The meeting succeeded in agreeing on the passage of a resolution that teachers should be granted leave of absence "for the performance of important social service." Then it drew some long breaths and adjourned.

NIECE TAKEN BY FORCE. DECLARES HENNESSY

Suit to Divide Income of \$300,000 Will Be Pressed if She Is Not Returned.

Forbes J. Hennessy, ex-Assistant District Attorney, filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday an answer to the proceeding brought by his sister, Mrs. Mary Ellen Parker, who is trying to prevent her brother from cutting off the income of about \$300,000 left to their niece, Catherine Bradley Bigelow, by their mother, Mrs. Ellen M. Hennessy.

The will of Mrs. Hennessy, who left an estate of more than \$1,000,000, provided that if her granddaughter left the guardianship of Mrs. Parker or Forbes J. Hennessy, who were named as trustees, her income was to be divided between the aunt and uncle. The child is now in the country with Mrs. Allene B. Neff, a sister of her father, a captain in the United States army and stationed in the Philippines. Physicians have reported that she is in a tubercular condition and that it is necessary for her to remain in the open.

Hennessy has brought a proceeding to pay himself half of the income of his niece under the terms of the will. He says in his affidavit that Catherine Bradley Bigelow was taken away by force after she had been treated with affection and that unless she is returned to Mrs. Parker or placed in a convent to be designated by her he insists that the income be divided.

Hennessy declares that Mrs. Neff came to his house on July 18 last and got permission from his wife to take Catherine for an automobile ride. He asserts he has not seen his niece since and does not believe her stay in the country is necessary.

OGDEN AGAIN PRESIDENT

Re-elected to Head Conference for Education in the South.

Richmond, Va., April 18.—Robert C. Ogden, of New York, was re-elected president of the conference for education in the South at the closing session to-night, despite his telegram urging that he be retired to the ranks.

Walter H. Page, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, declined to serve again as vice-president, and Frank R. Chambers, of New York, was elected to succeed him. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Virginia, was elected second vice-president, a newly created office. William A. Blair, of North Carolina, treasurer, and A. P. Bourland, of Washington, executive secretary, succeeded themselves.

The following executive committee was named: H. W. Laird, of Alabama; George R. Cook, of Arkansas; A. A. Murphree, of Florida; Harry Hodgeson, of Georgia; M. O. Hughes, of Kentucky; J. B. Aswell, of Louisiana; Joseph Cook, of Mississippi; J. Y. Joyner, of North Carolina; Clarence H. Poe, of North Carolina; Thomas E. Parker, of South Carolina; S. P. Brooks, of Texas; J. H. Kirkland, of Tennessee; H. B. Frissell, of Virginia, and M. B. Shawkey, of West Virginia.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATING HIS RIGHT TO PRACTISE.

Washington, April 18.—The right of Dr. F. E. Friedman to treat for pay patients with the remedy which he asserts is a cure for tuberculosis is being investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the direction of Secretary McAdoo, to determine whether the federal public health laws are being violated.

Officials of the Treasury are reticent regarding the situation. They appreciate, it is said, that if Dr. Friedman has a cure for tuberculosis it is the greatest discovery of the age, and the United States government will quickly recognize it when assured of its efficacy. It is pointed out, however, that the German physician has not supplied the government with adequate means of passing judgment quickly on his remedy, and in the mean time all the precautions imposed by the public health laws must be observed.

BAY STATE KILLS SUFFRAGE

Bills Looking to Votes for Women Lost in House.

Boston, April 18.—The "straw ballot" suffrage bill, which provided for an expression of opinion by voters at the next state election on the advisability of a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage, was killed in the House to-day, 113 to 73.

The so-called Bliss substitute bill was defeated previously, 129 to 53.

HEETER FOUND INNOCENT

Pittsburgh School Superintendent Acquitted of Servant's Charges.

Pittsburgh, April 18.—S. L. Heeter, superintendent of the Pittsburgh public schools, was declared to-day not guilty of two serious charges preferred against him by Ethel L. Fisher, a servant employed in his home.

On one of the charges the jury decreed that the county pay the costs.

BRINGS \$10,000 MASTIFF.

An English mastiff said to have cost \$10,000 in England arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Mauretania. He is a prize winner, called British Monarch, and will go to the kennels of Maurice Kinney, at Butler, N. J. Mr. Kinney brought over seven other English mastiffs, all of them prize winners.

MADE SURE OF HIS OWN DEATH.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Stockbridge, Mass., April 18.—James A. Gibson, a former employee on the Bishop property in Lenox, put the barrel of a loaded shotgun in a vise in a shop this morning, laid his head before the barrel and discharged the gun by touching the trigger with a stick. He was instantly killed.

PLANT TREES IN PARK

Women Set Out Silver Birchess at 72d Street.

TO CELEBRATE VICTORY

Legislative Vote Allowing a Referendum on Suffrage Gets Permanent "Memorial."

Miss Inez Milholland can have a job with the Park Department any time the practice of law and woman suffrage prove unremunerative. She turned the ceremony of planting those silver birches in Central Park yesterday into a real demonstration of feminine prowess.

With the sweat of her brow she planted those trees. Others before her had been content to hold this heriboned shovel, or even to thrust it in a delicate and refined way into the pile of loose earth beside the newly planted tree. Not so Miss Milholland. One, two, three—the dirt flew fast and free till the small boys betook themselves and their eyes beyond its throw. Nor did she stop until the hole was filled in.

"I wish I had workmen as energetic as that," said Commissioner Stover. "Yes, I'd give her a job gladly."

The tree planting was in celebration of the passage of the suffrage referendum bill by the New York Legislature. Five white birches were set on the lawn near the park entrance at 72d street and Fifth avenue. This lawn has always been reserved for the use of women and children.

The ceremonies took place about 6 o'clock, after a meeting at the Plaza which afterward turned itself into a miniature parade up Fifth avenue. The parade was of the most exclusive sort, handsome women, beautifully dressed, yet as they swung around the circle the boys on the street jeered.

The procession proceeded with unruffled dignity, however, and arrived safely at 72d street, where the Park Commissioner was awaiting them.

"Oh, what kind of trees are they?" chorused the procession, as they saw the five slender white trunks of the silver birches.

"They're Betula alba," said Mr. Stover. "That's from the Latin 'betula,' to bind—betula, betulure, betuluri."

"Betula, betula, betuluri!" suggested an impatient personage, but the Commissioner unheeding continued.

"The first comes from the fact that the branches of this tree were bound together to form the fasces which the dictators of ancient Rome used to drive away any undesirable. Not that there is any significance of this sort in the dedication of the Betula alba to the suffragists. They don't have to drive people to do their bidding."

"They needed no fasces to drive me. I am for all just propositions. Therefore, I am for woman suffrage. We'll take good care of these trees, Mrs. Blatch, and take pleasure in reminding you that they are commonly and affectionately known as 'Ladies of the Forest,' or, in German, the 'Bride of the Forest.'"

Mrs. Blatch in thanking the Commissioner said it was a splendid thing to have trees to celebrate the women's fight for liberty, just as the Charter Oak celebrated man's freedom.

"We will come here and water them with our tears," she concluded, "if they don't do well."

The first spadeful of earth was thrown about the shivering roots of the Lady of the Forest by Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, chairman of the committee.

Those who followed her were Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Eldon Bissbee, Miss Anna Constance, Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Arthur Hodges, Mrs. Evan Evans, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Walter McLean Probasco, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter and Miss Milholland.

'ALL MISTAKE,' SAYS BEADLE

Men Suffragists Not Hostile to Women Workers.

R. C. Beadle, executive secretary of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, said last night that Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch to the contrary notwithstanding, the league was organized to co-operate with every suffrage organization in the state, with favoritism to none.

"Her statements in the interview printed in 'The Tribune' this morning," he said, "must have been based upon an unfortunate misapprehension of the facts. The reason we could not grant the request of the Women's Political Union ball committee for the use of our last winter membership list was that the list was in card catalogue form and we were constantly using it in our most important campaign. We explained this to them at the time."

"We have no recollections of a request for the sixty-two parade enrollment slips the union had turned over to us."

"The notices to which Mrs. Blatch refers as having been sent out by us for the Women's Suffrage party were undoubtedly for the dinner given in February by us in conjunction with the party."

RID OF POOR HUSBAND

Gets Separation Because Tonsaint's Income Was Small.

"There is no hope of a reconciliation between these two. The trouble is largely due to the defendant's lack of means and inability to support the plaintiff in the style she was accustomed to before her marriage," said Justice Tompkins yesterday in White Plains in granting a separation to Elsie T. Tonsaint, of New York City, from Alfred E. Tonsaint, a real estate broker, of Dobbs Ferry, who has offices at No. 409 Columbus avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. Tonsaint says she left her home in Dobbs Ferry when her husband refused to pay the bills for maintaining the home there and alleges that he owed "the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker." She alleged his income was sufficient to maintain the place, but Tonsaint said it was not.

Mrs. Tonsaint gets the custody of the child, but no alimony. The \$50 a month first granted to her was cut off because the defendant is conceded to owe \$10,000, largely incurred in maintaining the Dobbs Ferry home. The couple were married in New York in 1908.

OFFICIALS DINE IN PRIVATE

Gaynor, Mitchel, McAneny et al. Then Go to Theatre.

Mayor Gaynor, John Purroy Mitchel, George McAneny, William A. Prendergast, William R. Wilcox and others nearly as notable met for a private dinner last night at the Hotel Astor and then went to a theatre.

They were in a private dining room. It was said that the gathering had no political significance or purpose, and that the subway contracts were not discussed. It was described as a purely social affair.

TRADE UNIONISM NOT FOR NEW YORK SERVANTS

The Day When Nora Demands the Parlor Still Far Away From Harlem Flats.

"Please, mum, will ye take your embroidery an' set in the kitchen a while? Me friend that's just come over from th' old country said he'd drop in this evening, an' he plays the pianer grand, so I'd like the parlor to myself."

How would you like it, Madam Housekeeper, if your jewel of a Nora made such a request?

She would explain it glibly enough, too. "Sure, there's no offence, mum. The girls is all joinin' the union. Usin' the parlor and havin' two afternoons off is part of the rules."

Yes, the servant problem has taken a new lease of trouble, according to the tidings from Chicago. Not getting "their rights" single handed, the Noras and Huldases and Sallies of the Windy City have clubbed together and formed a union under the American Federation of Labor.

Will the movement spread to New York?

Well, there seems to be no reason to fear that this week's Sunday dinner will be endangered in this immediate locality. Unless Nora or Hilda or Sally deserves to be fired for some other reason, it is not likely she will demand the use of the parlor this week and by so doing bring to an untimely end her present condition of servitude. The American Federation of Labor offices in this city are not unduly excited over the prospects of a servant girls' union. The Women's Trade Union League hasn't heard anything about it; neither had the director of one of the largest employment agencies. The latter was considerably upset by the suggestion, however.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she sighed. "This will be a terrible shock to the employers. I don't believe they will have any sympathy with it. They look on servants as servants, you know—not as human beings, with rights and grievances. The question of the justice or the inevitableness of the union as a step in social evolution won't make up to the employer for the inconvenience she would suffer."

"Butcher life," suggested an impatient personage, but the Commissioner unheeding continued.

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About Baths

We have to-day a wonderful knowledge of the therapeutic value of baths, both of luxury and of hygiene. The absolute purity of the skin being essential for health, it follows that the daily bath, either medicinal or emollient, is the surest means to secure it; and there is almost nothing which keeps the skin softer and firmer or the limbs more pliant and the body more strong and vigorous than the daily bath.

Physical culture exercises, breathing exercises and baths will keep the normal woman in perfect condition, preserve the contour of youth and beauty and protect the body from invasion by the germ of old age. It is useless to say that good looks are not assets, both in domestic life and in the business world, for they are. Extreme beauty may be its own undoing. Still, the woman who is healthy and attractive in form and feature and who makes an effort to remain so beyond middle age not only adds to the sum total of beauty in the world, but sheds a particular charm in the home. No woman can radiate this charm who neglects her appearance, and without it much of the happiness and joy in life is lost.

The use of water plays a most important role in the hygiene of the body. It imparts vigor and beauty to the skin, aids its powers of absorption, carries off the waste products and assists nutrition. Friction and massage should always follow a bath. In the first place, they aid the general reaction; secondly, they excite the proper functions of the skin and stimulate the normal circulation of the tissues.

Kind of Bath to Take.

There is no infallible rule for the time and kind of bath necessary for the preservation of the health and the body beautiful. It is only by experimenting that one can determine the exact time and the temperature of baths best agreeing with the individual.

Some of the herb baths are excellent for nervous troubles, being both tonic and soothing. The following is a delightful mixture for the tired, worn woman:

Thyme (dried) 200 grammes
Rosemary (dried) 200 grammes
Mallows (dried) 200 grammes
Linden (dried) 200 grammes
Bicarbonate of soda 200 grammes

Steep the herbs in eight quarts of boiling water for one hour; decant and dissolve the soda in the infusion. Add to the bath. The penetrating sweetness and invigorating yet soothing effect of this aromatic bath must be enjoyed to be thoroughly appreciated.

A Tonic Bath.

One of the most refreshing and tonic baths is prepared by dropping slowly into warm water sufficient of the following lotion to make the water milky and fragrant:

Tincture of camphor 1 ounce
Tincture of benzoin 1/2 ounce
Colloidal 1/2 ounce

The following is what is called a "beauty bath" and gives a wonderful lustre and whiteness to the skin:

Marshmallow flowers 1/2 pound
Hysop herbs 1/2 pound
Bran flour 4 pounds

The materials must be incorporated with one another and put into cheesecloth bags.

There is no form of surface disease that the hot air bath does not aid, and the regular use of this kind of bath, which an authority pronounced "prophylactic of them all," is beneficial. Nothing except plenty of outdoor exercise so insures the healthy action of the system as the hot air or vapor bath.

Daily Bill of Fare.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.—Strawberries with cream, stuffed eggs, Parker House rolls, coffee.

DINNER.—Baked bluefish, mashed potatoes, lima bean salad with romaine garnish, chocolate ice cream, coffee.

SUPPER.—Walrus salad, French bread, coconut layer cake, tea or chocolate.

LIMA BEAN SALAD.—Because the lima beans that are now in market come a long distance from the South, they are not always as fine in flavor, because they are not so fresh as those which come later from nearby gardens. On this ac-

demands are steadily increasing. Why, a good cook to-day gets \$5 or \$10 a month and all her expenses. Even a waitress gets \$5 or \$6 and expenses.

"As for the entertaining in the parlor, of course, that is absolutely absurd. I don't believe that is true, anyway."

Down at the Woman's Trade Union League Miss Helen Marot said she was always ready to organize anybody who wanted a union, but she never heard of a servant girl who had any inclination toward that state of bliss. If any presented themselves and asked to be assisted in forming a union the league would not refuse.

"The servant is always the last to feel the spirit of independence," said Miss Marot. "Personal dependence seems to be the aspiration for liberty. It was so with the slaves. It was so with the hotel waiters and chambermaids; it is so very difficult to organize them. The isolated worker in the private home will be even more inelastic, because she does not come in contact with other people who might stimulate her own sluggish ideas."

She herself is usually of pretty good stuff. The person who chooses servitude is naturally not one of independent spirit. Any self-respecting girl prefers working in a factory to being some other woman's servant.

"The terms of this Chicago union don't seem particularly sensible to me, however. Domestic workers should not be satisfied with two afternoons a week. They should demand an eight-hour day. If people require service longer they should employ a second shift. They should demand, also, better conditions of living. Think of the degradation of having to sleep in the same bed with somebody else—somebody one does not know and has not chosen! Think how one's self-respect is lowered by this thing alone—to say nothing of all the minor degradations of the servant's life! No wonder servants are a poor lot. Nobody who wasn't would put up with the life."

"People don't want anything better, though. They don't help their employers to better living. They won't encourage this trade union. All they want is dog-like servitude. I made an investigation of the conditions of domestic workers once myself. All day I went from house to house, asking for employment as a cook. I found only one woman who was willing to give me a guarantee of decent living. The others would not even listen—were amazed at my impudence at suggesting that I have definite hours of work and a room to myself."

News of the Markets

Fresh mackerel and weakfish and brook trout have all come to the market this week—and smelts are the only fish that have deserted. Lobsters are much cheaper, and altogether the outlook in the fish market is quite favorable. Meat and poultry prices are still practically the same. Celery and asparagus are both higher, but fruit prices remain unchanged. The South African fruit that has been in the market nearly all winter is gone, and none of the small summer fruits have come in to take its place.

Sea Food.

Salmon, Pound 35c
Cut salmon 30c
Whole salmon 35c
Lobster, 200 lbs 2.50
Crabs 1.00
Oysters, 100 lbs 1.50
Soft-shell clams, 100 lbs 1.00
Clams, 100 lbs 1.00
Mussels, 100 lbs 1.00
Scallops, 100 lbs 1.00
Shrimp, 100 lbs 1.00
Crab, 100 lbs 1.00
Kittling, 100 lbs 1.00

Meat.

Lamb, Pound 25c
Leg of lamb 25c
Forequarter, 100 lbs 1.00
Racks 1.00
Ribs 1.00
Pork chops, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork loin, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork tenderloin, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork ribs, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork hocks, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork knuckles, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork feet, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork ears, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork tails, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork heads, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork bones, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork skin, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork fat, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork lard, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork oil, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork grease, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork salt, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork pepper, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork sugar, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork vinegar, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork ketchup, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork mustard, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork catsup, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork relish, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork pickles, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork preserves, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork jam, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork marmalade, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork butter, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork margarine, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork shortening, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork lard, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork oil, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork grease, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork salt, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork pepper, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork sugar, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork vinegar, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork ketchup, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork mustard, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork catsup, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork relish, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork pickles, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork preserves, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork jam, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork marmalade, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork butter, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork margarine, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork shortening, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork lard, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork oil, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork grease, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork salt, 100 lbs 1.00
Pork pepper, 100 lbs 1.00
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